

Individual-based modeling of cold water refuge use in the Columbia River

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Introduction

Warm water in the Columbia River is impacting salmon and steelhead migration.

Fish cope by using cool water refuges along the migration corridor.

We are using a simulation model to ask:

What are the population level consequences of cold water refuge use?



Consequences of refuge use?

Refuge use has many benefits, but also presents some risks.

Studies of radio tagged fish suggest that survival rates sometimes decline with refuge use.

Quantifying consequences of refuge use is difficult. Evaluating impacts on population-scale dynamics is harder.

Simulation models can provide insights into these processes.



Project Overview

Salmon and steelhead management benefit from models that account for dynamic migration corridor conditions, disturbance regimes, fish behaviors, and physiology.

We are constructing a mechanistic model in order to conduct virtual experiments that rank proposed management actions.

Our model is extensible and will be augmented as more data become available, or new research questions arise.

Our goal of sharing this technology with other research groups is an important factor driving model selection and design.

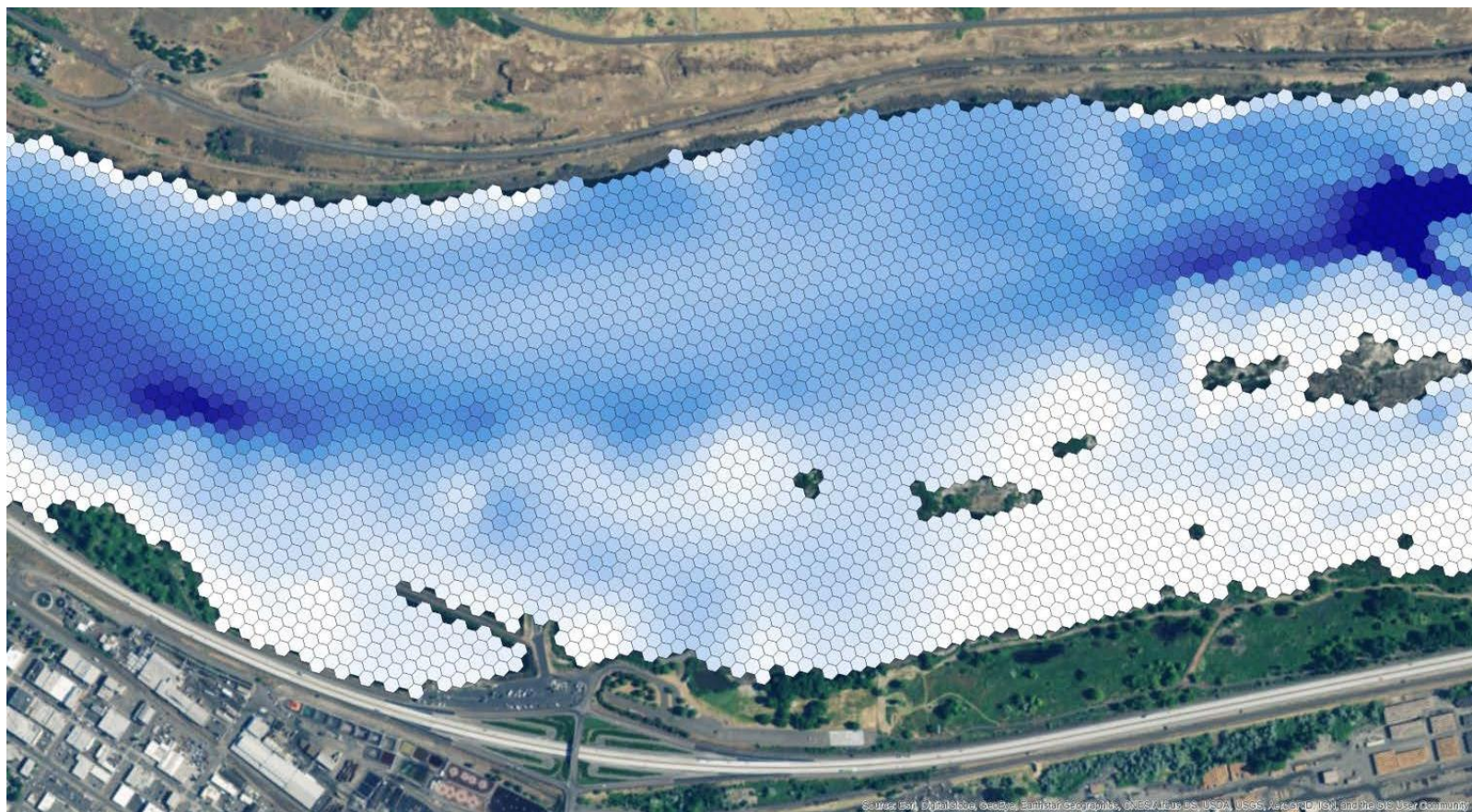
Project Overview

Existing mechanistic aquatic simulation models do not address both fine scale spatial detail and large scale network structure, and scale up from individuals to the population.

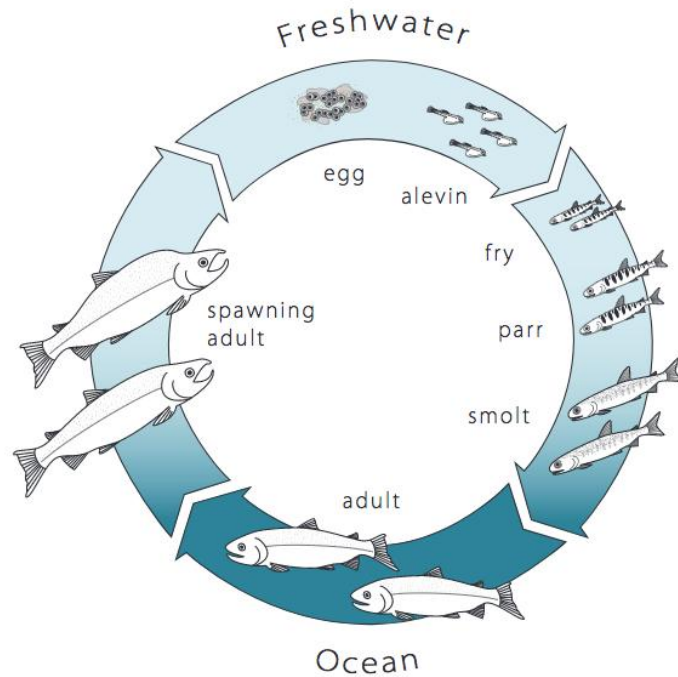
Fine resolution	Coarse resolution
Refuge shape	Longitudinal connectivity
Refuge size	Distribution of refuges
Depth	Hydropower dams
Population density	
Fishing pressure	
Temperature	

HexSim

HexSim is an individual based model used to model patchy landscapes.

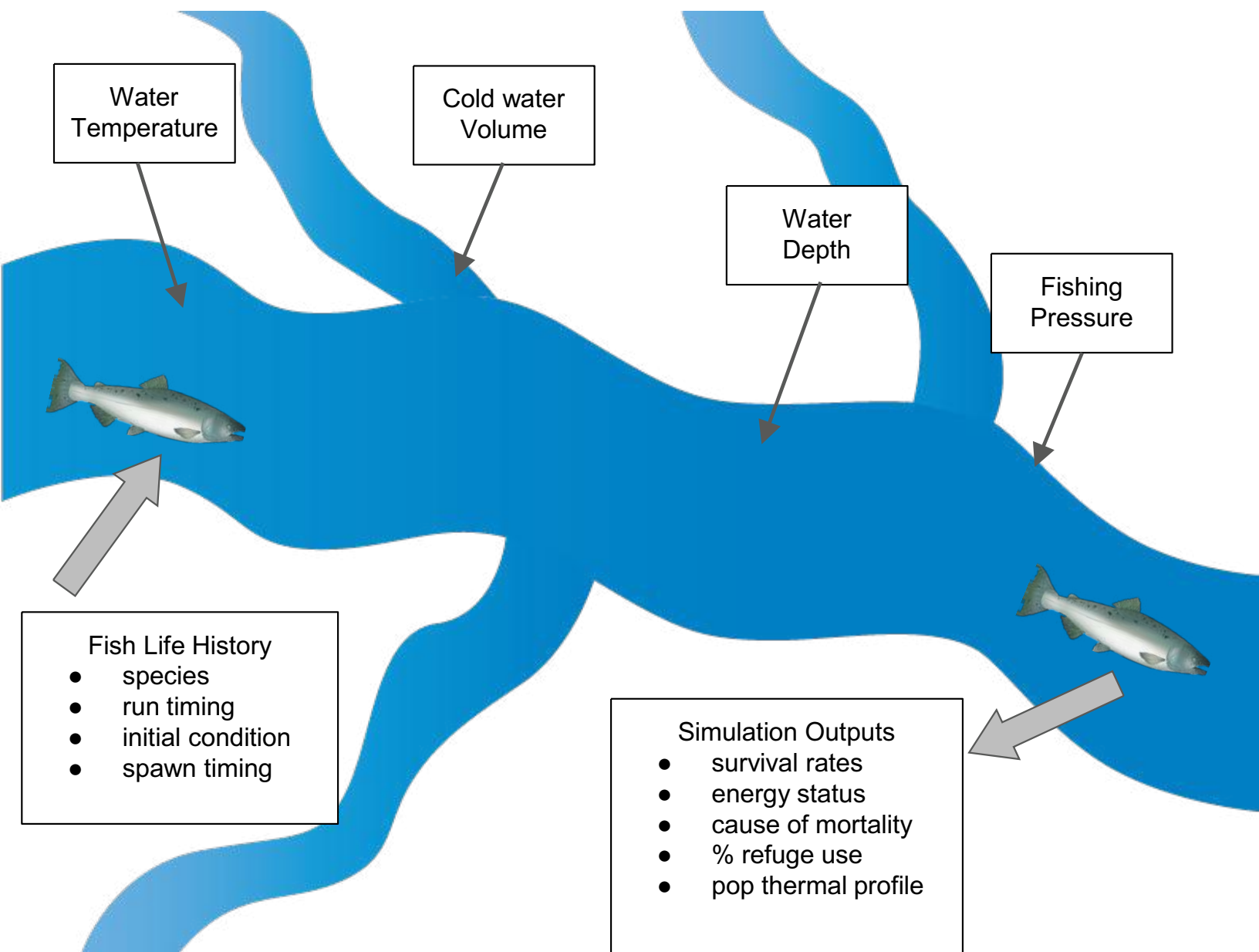


Life cycle

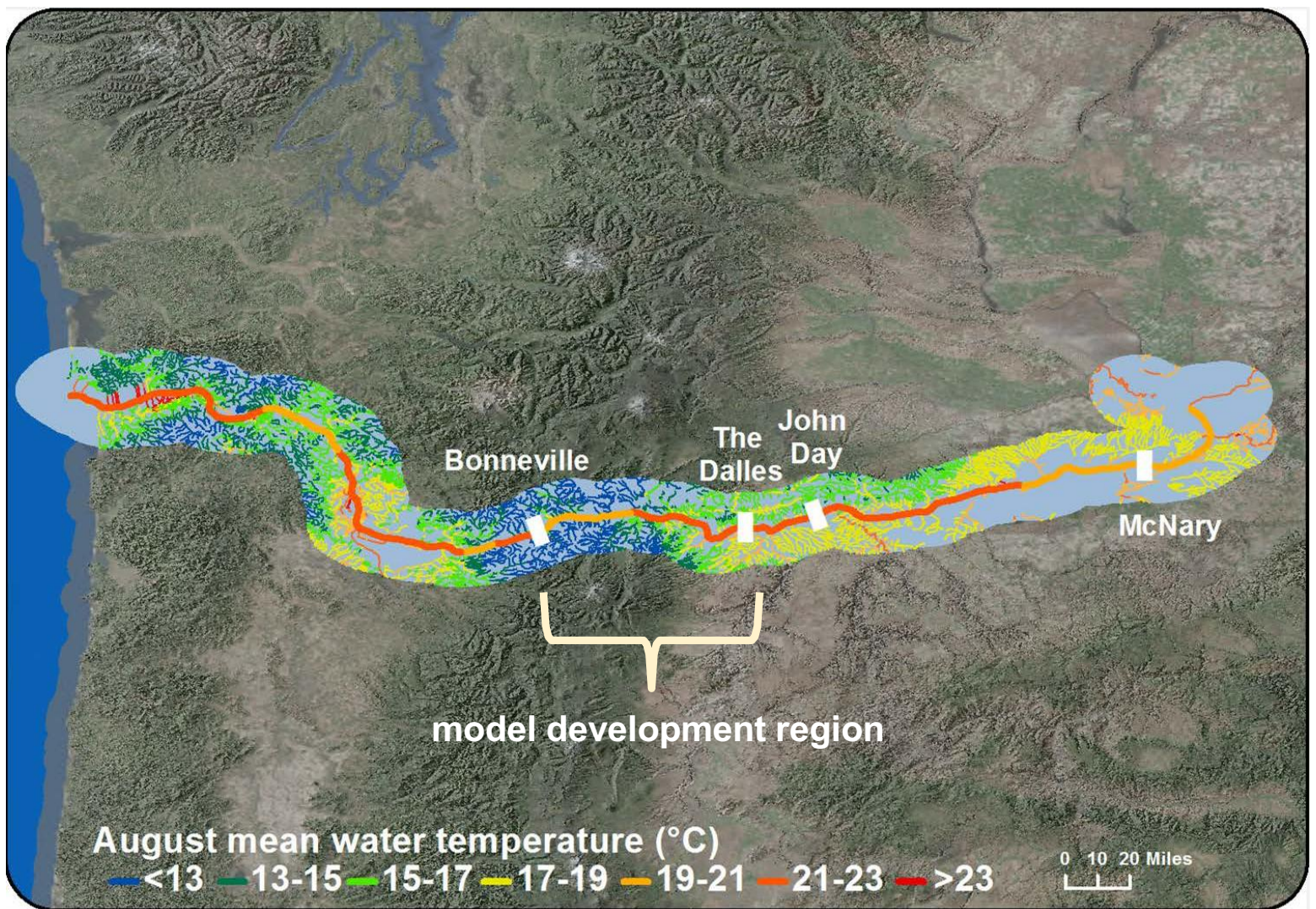


We are only modelling the migration corridor.

The model framework is extendable to include more of the life cycle.

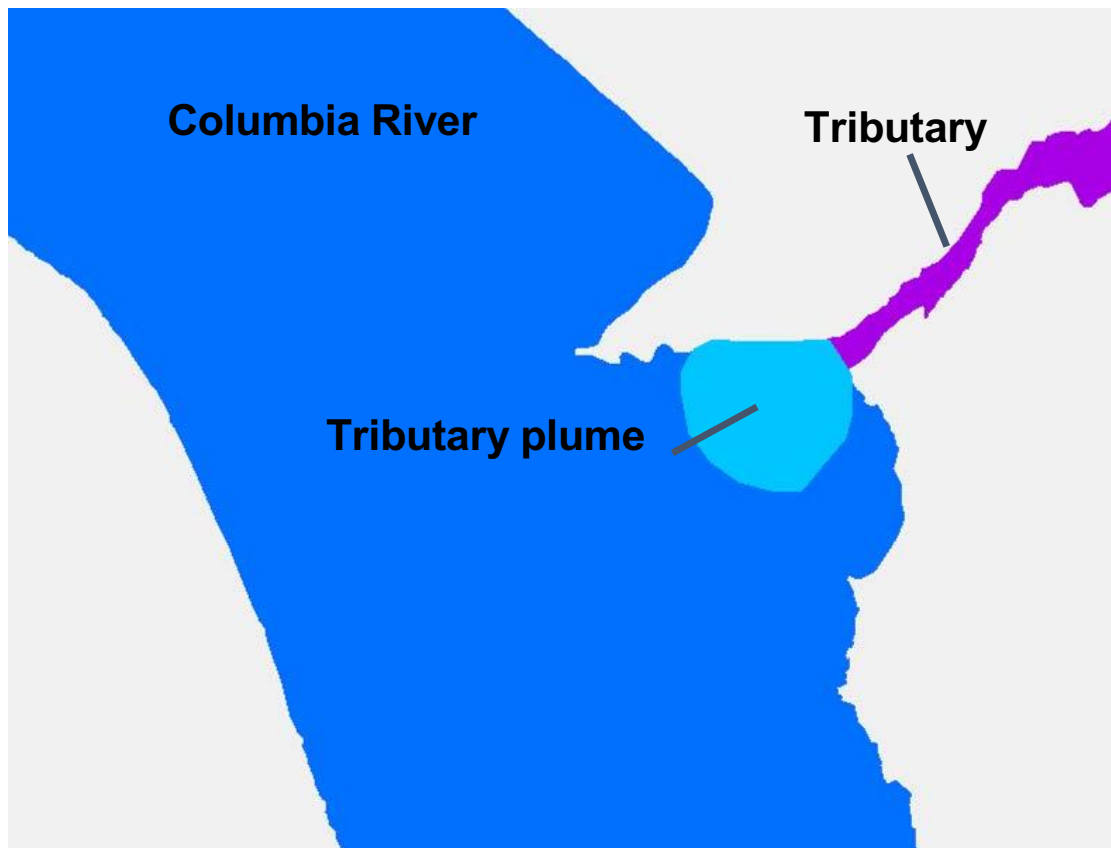


Study area



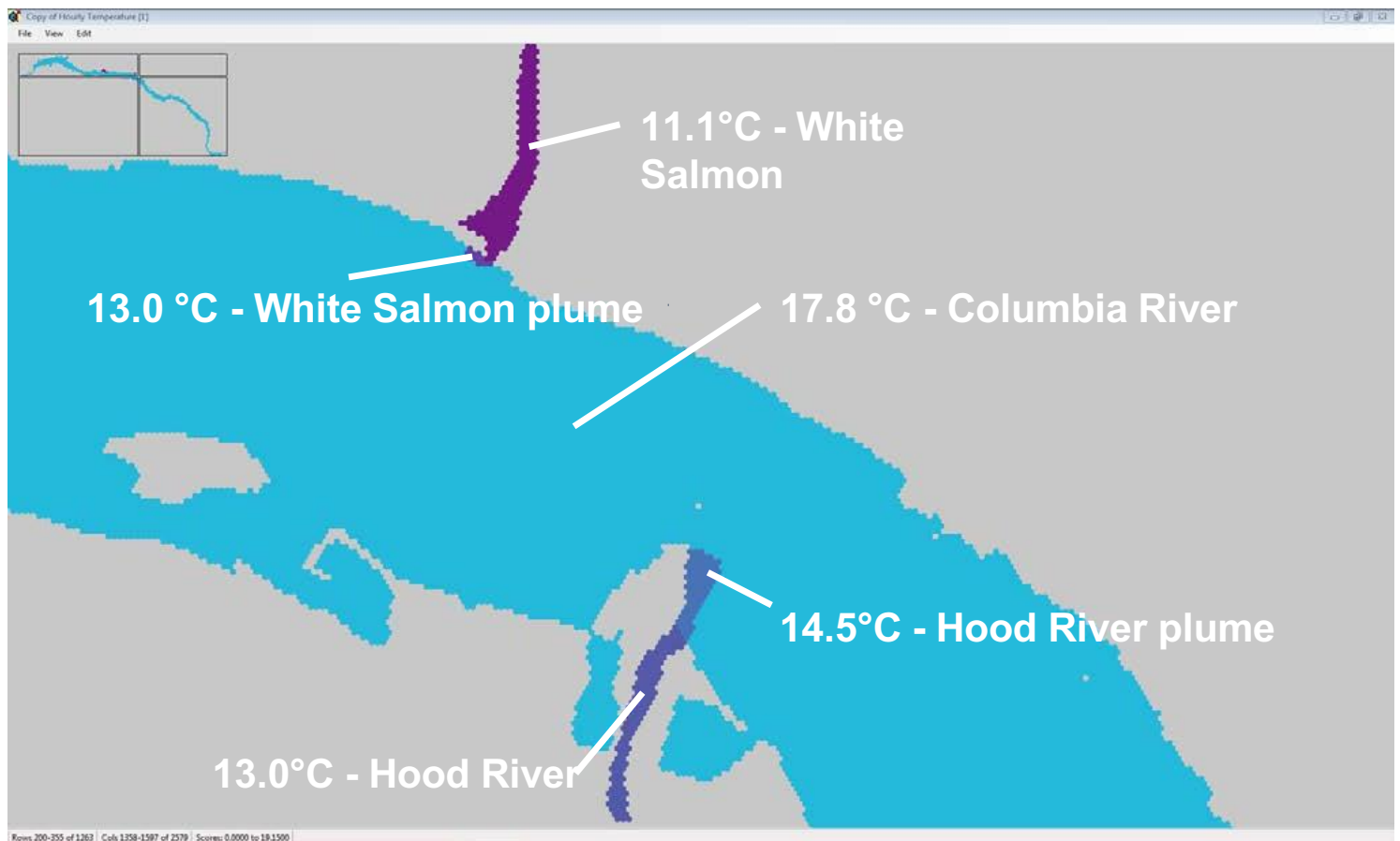
Riverscape: temperature

Thermal regimes (and other simulation model inputs) can be characterized by tributaries, their plumes, and the Columbia River.



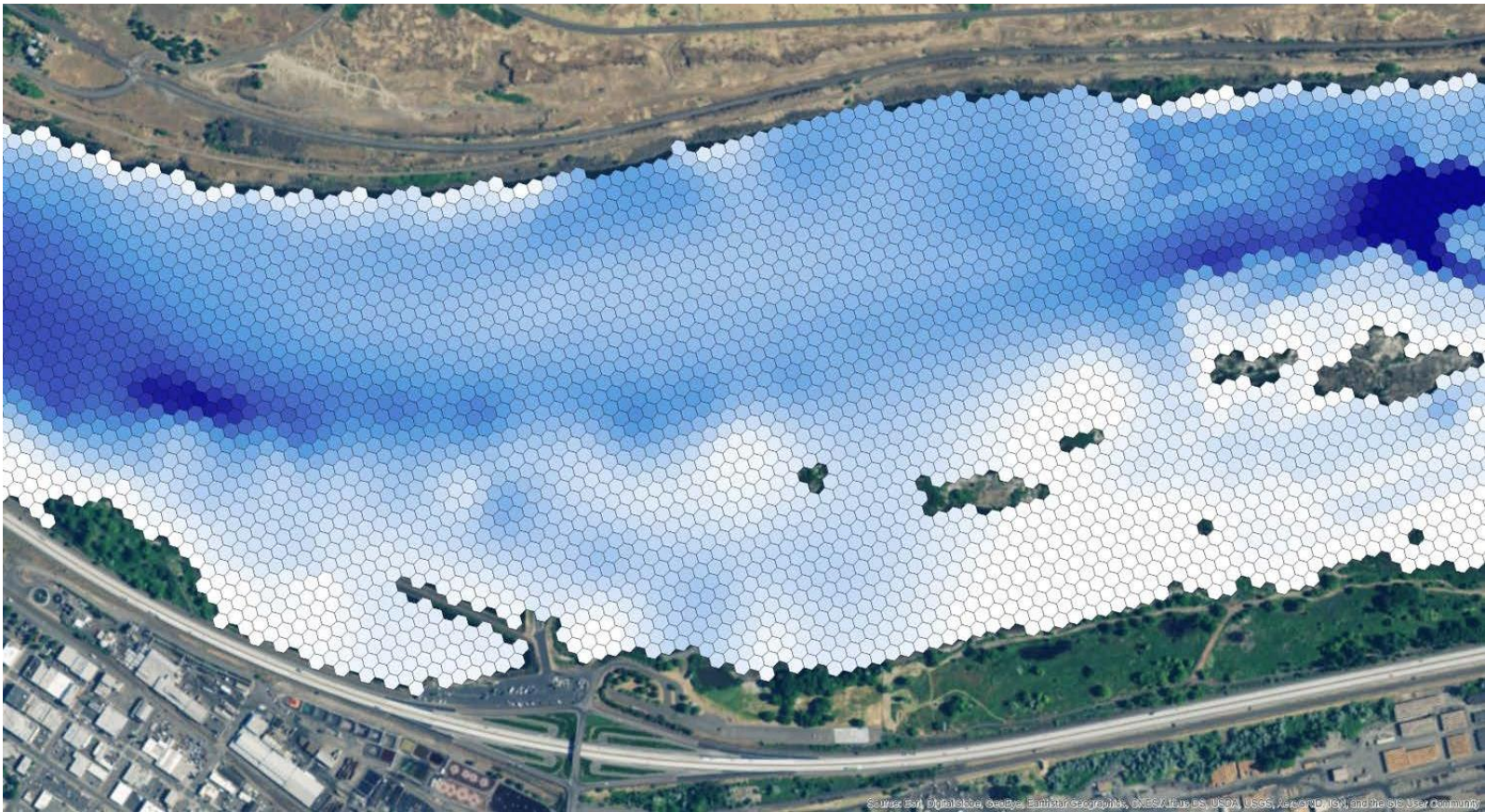
Riverscape: temperature

Hourly water temperatures in our model change independently in the Columbia river, plumes, and tributaries.



Riverscape: depth

Simulated fish will use fine scale depth information in a behavioral decision tree used to evaluate movement options.



Riverscape: cold water refuges

The simulation model will track changes in the size, extent, and temperature of refuges.



Fish life history

Individual salmon and steelhead enter the model with associated characteristics.

Species –Summer Steelhead

Population - Salmon River

Weight – (2.2-6.8 kg)

Bonneville passage date – (July 20 –Sept. 27)

Spawning date – (Mar.1 - May 30)

Distance to spawning site – (728- 969 km)

Species –Fall Chinook

Population - Upper Columbia

Weight – (4.5-20 kg)

Bonneville passage date – (Aug. 24 – Oct. 6)

Spawning date – (Sept. 29 – Nov. 22)

Distance to spawning site – (533 – 877 km)

Fish life history

Life history characteristics vary by species and population.

The simulated fish utilize a behavioral decision tree to capture species specific behavioral responses to environmental gradients.

Species specific fish responses to stress could include:

- depth
- density dependence
- spawning motivation
- propensity to hold in cold water

Simulation Outcomes

Track individual exposure through space and time

- Measure cumulative exposure and impacts to multiple stresses
- Aggregate individual outcomes to the population scale

How do the costs and benefits of cold water refuges manifest at population and landscape scales?



Simulation Outcomes

How does the availability and use of cold water affect salmon and steelhead populations?

Population consequences will be evaluated using:

- survival rates
- energy status
- cause of mortality
- percent using refuges
- population thermal profile

Simulation Outcomes

Test the sensitivity of emergent model properties (passage time, survival, energy remaining) to:

- Warmer Columbia River temperatures
- Higher or lower volumes of cold water
- Changes in migration timing
- Location of harvesting

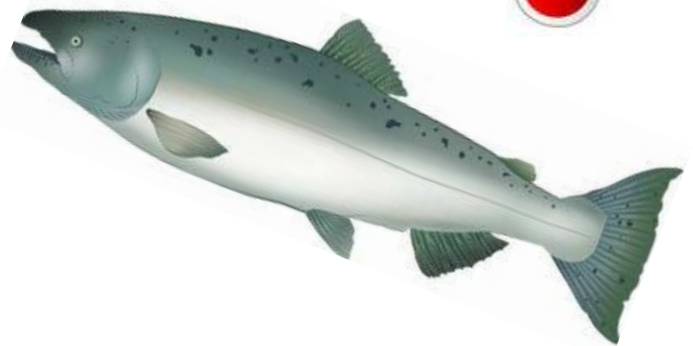
Fish behavioral decision tree determines how fish move.

How fish move determines their exposure to environmental conditions.

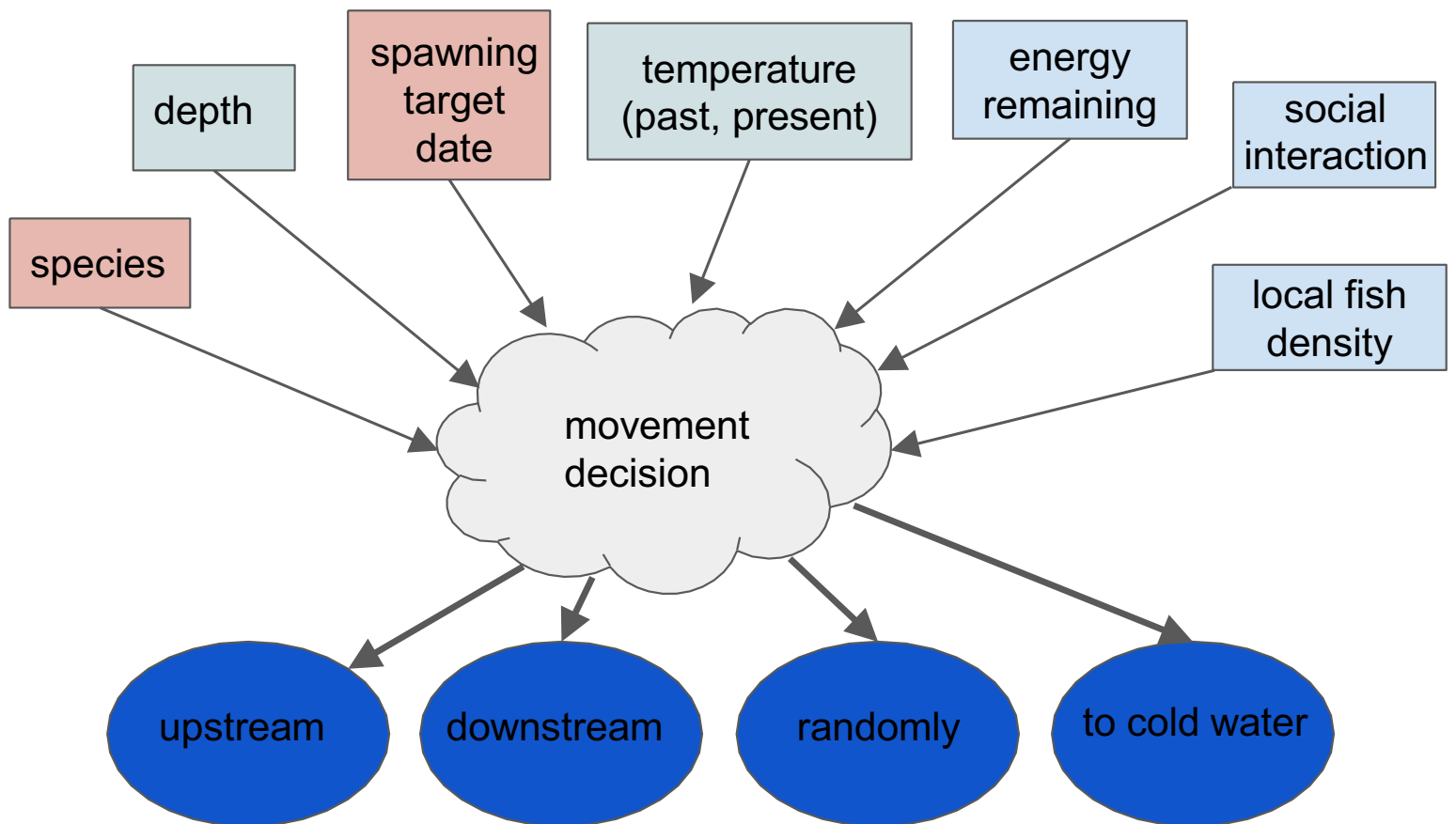
Behavioral decision incorporates exposure and life history information.

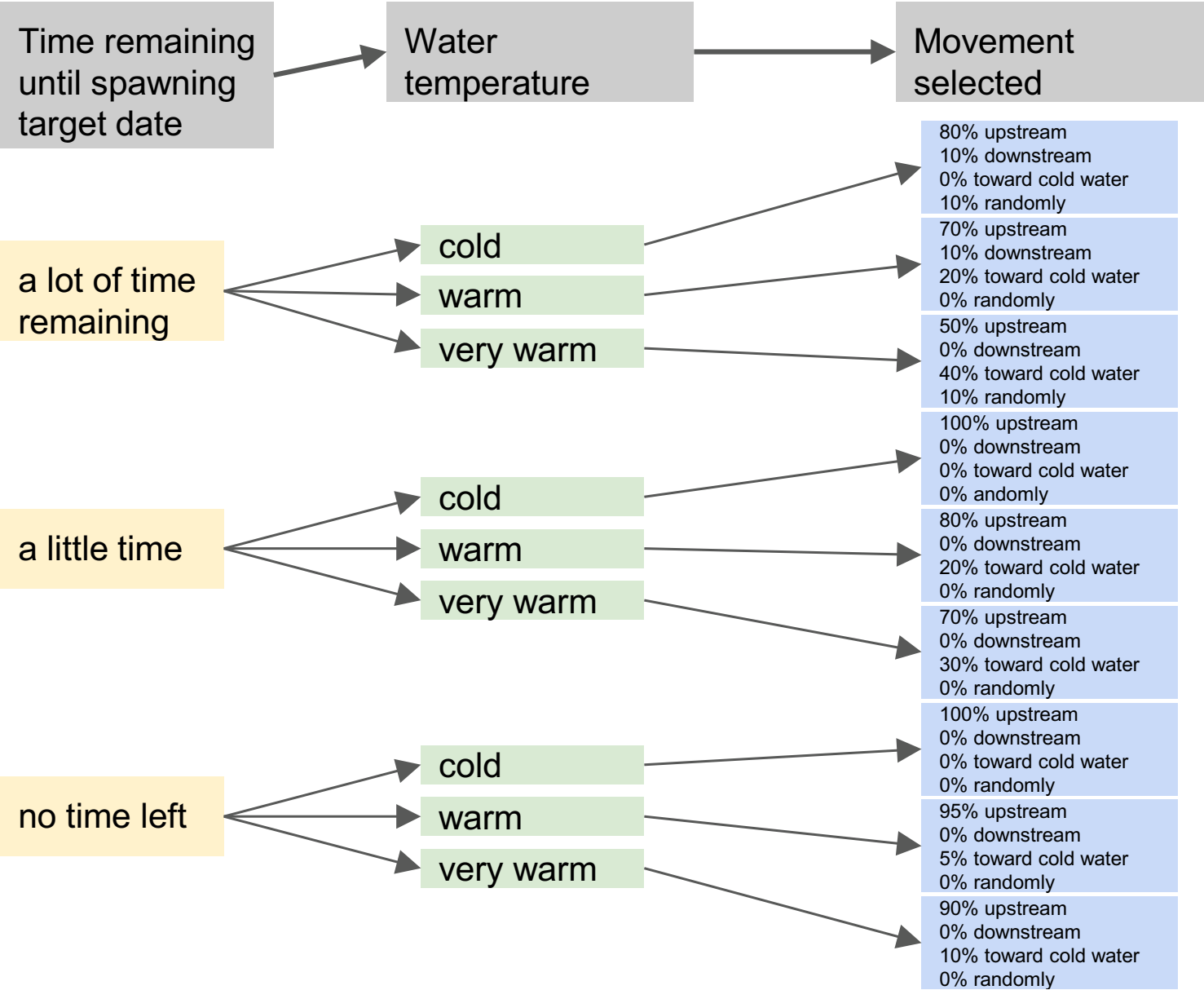
Fish can move:

- Upstream
- Downstream
- Toward cold water
- Randomly



Behavioral decision tree - Design



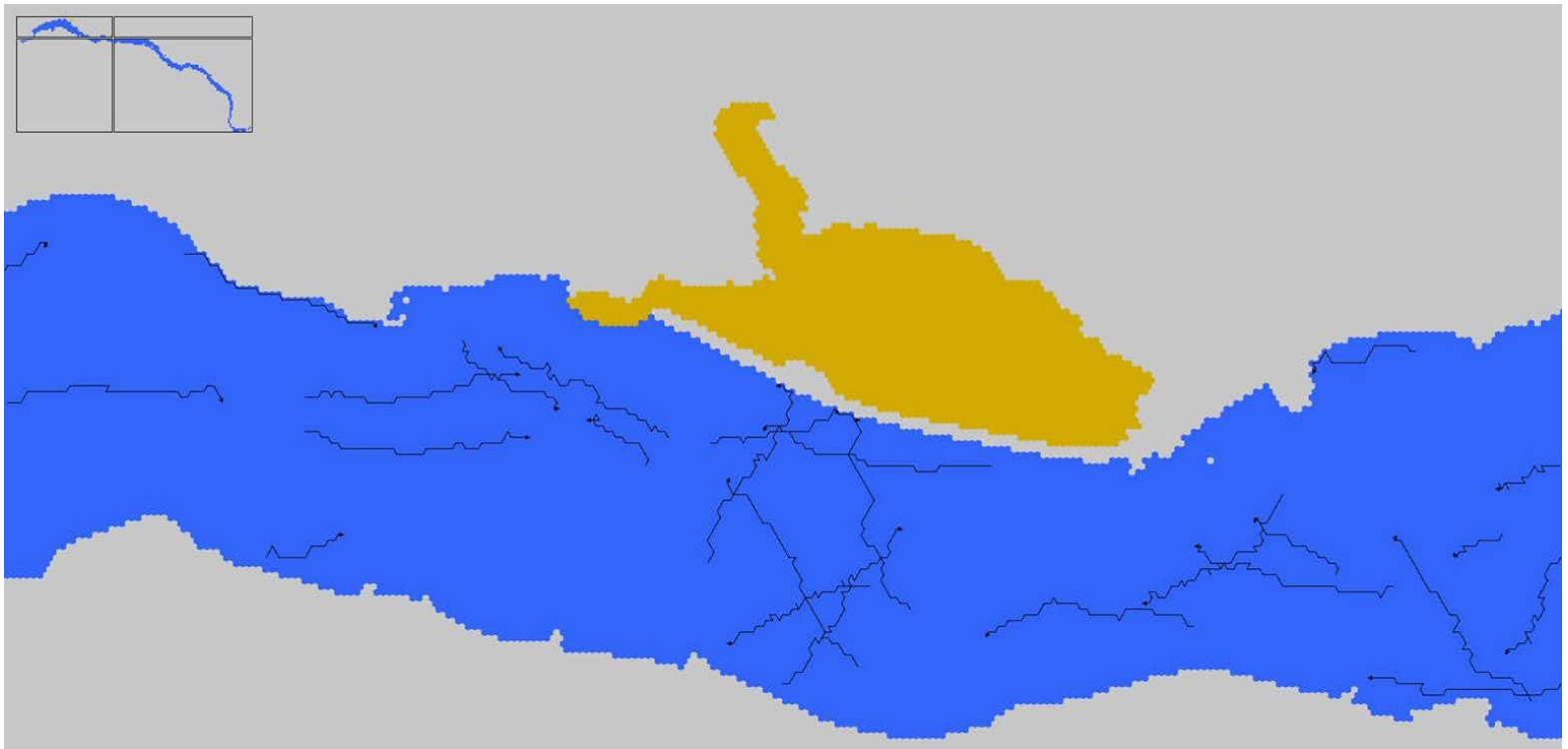


Behavioral decision tree -- Validation

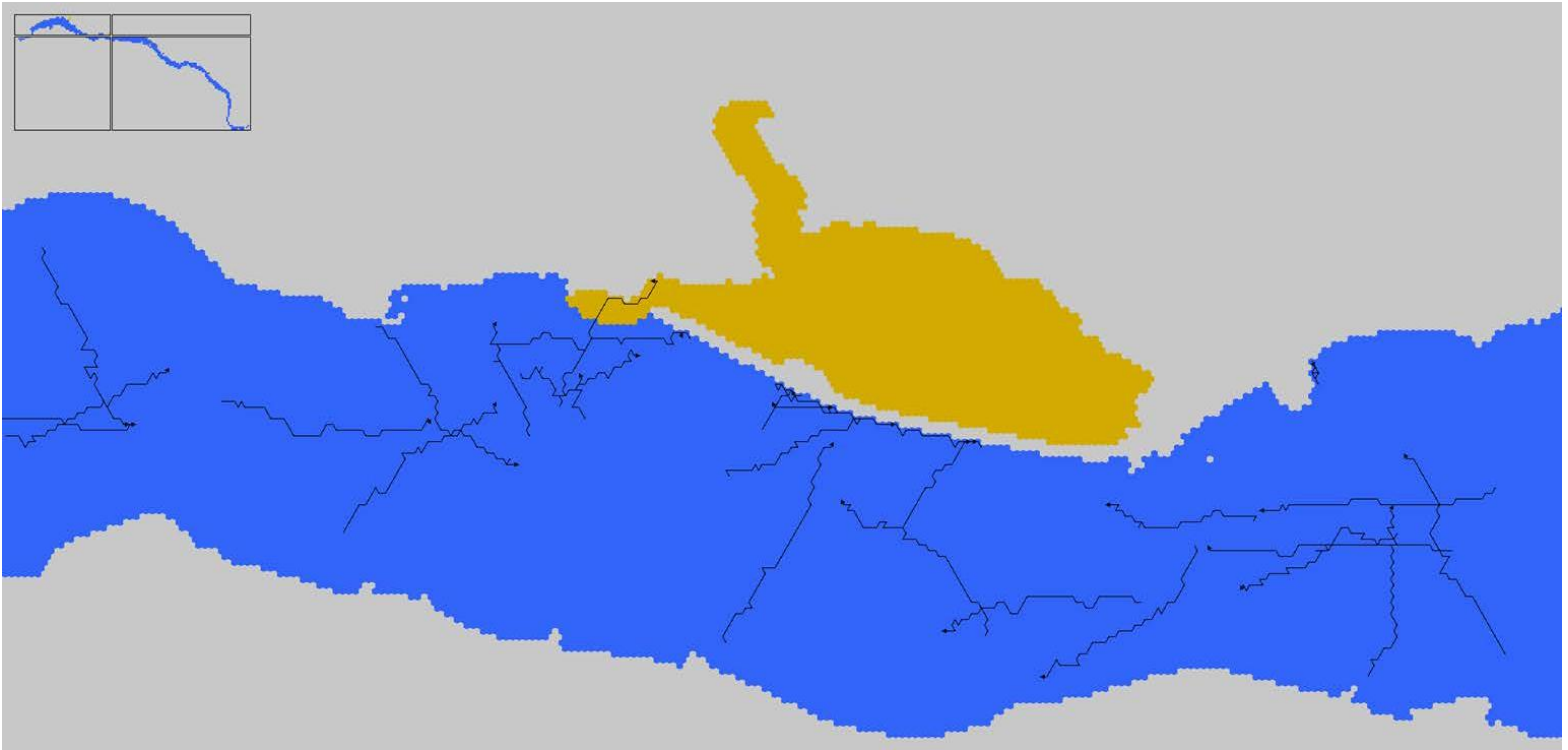
Fish decision tree validation will be assessed by comparing model output with data collected by M. Keefer and others:

- percentage of fish utilizing cold water refuges
- time spent in cold water refuges
- passage time distributions
- cold water refuge relative usage statistics

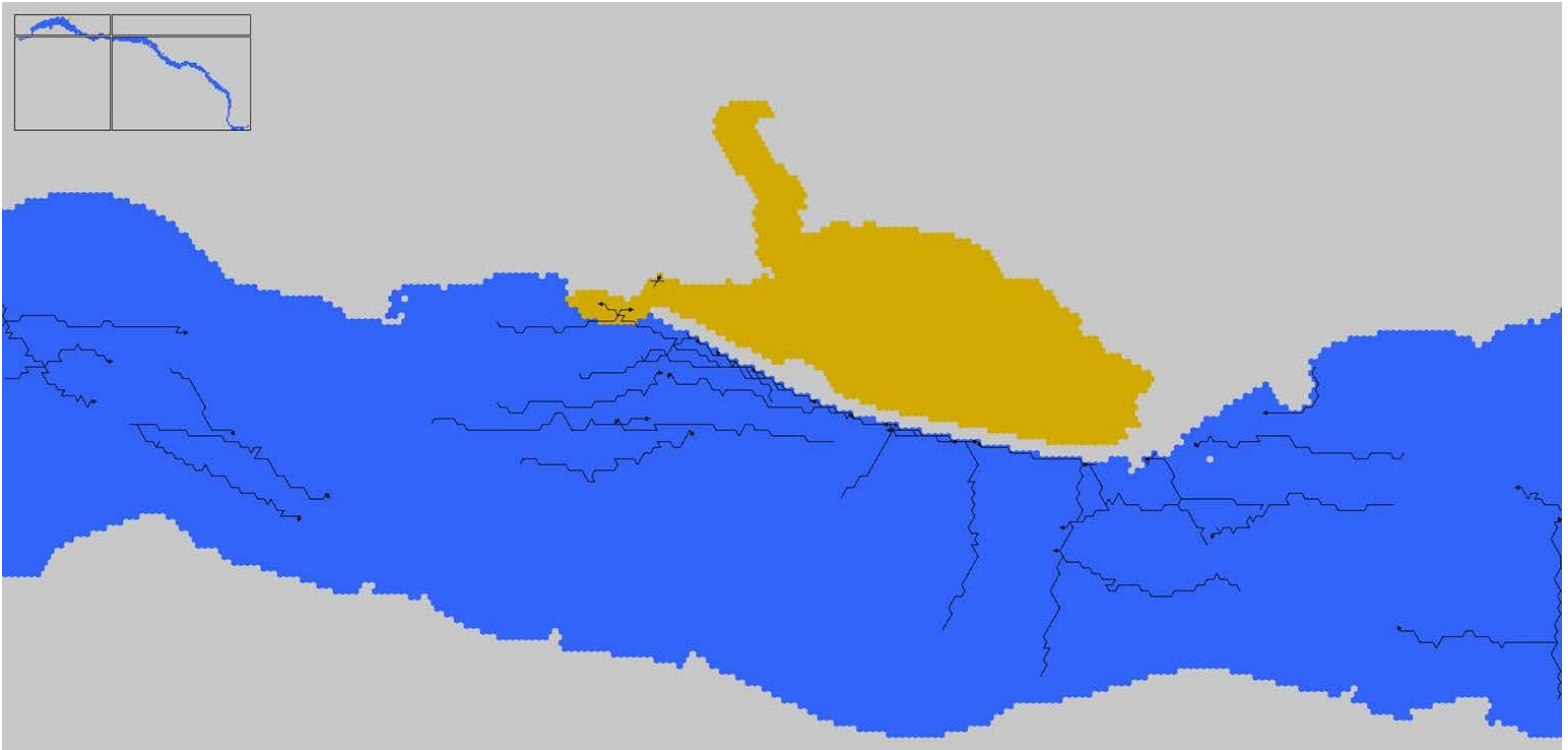
Movement



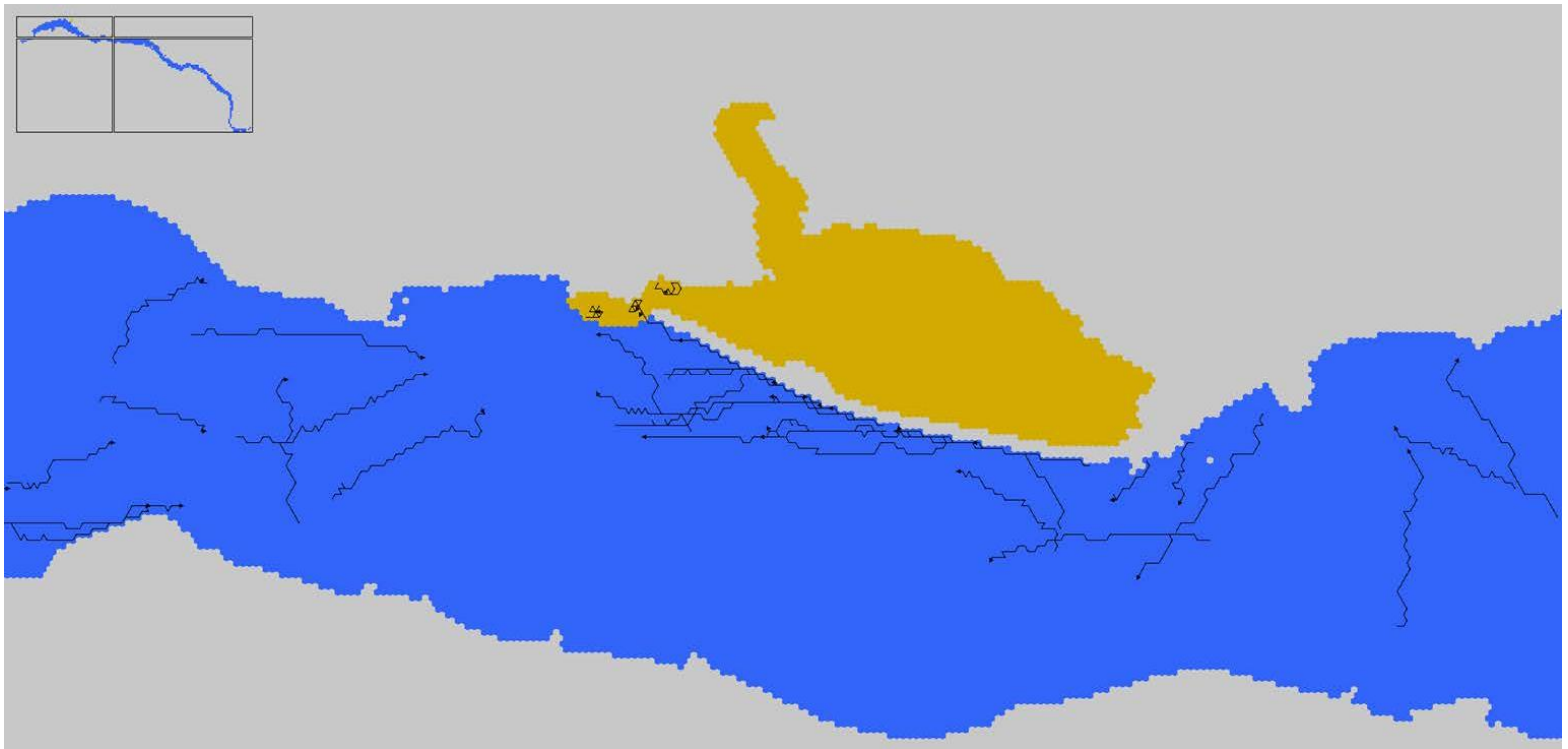
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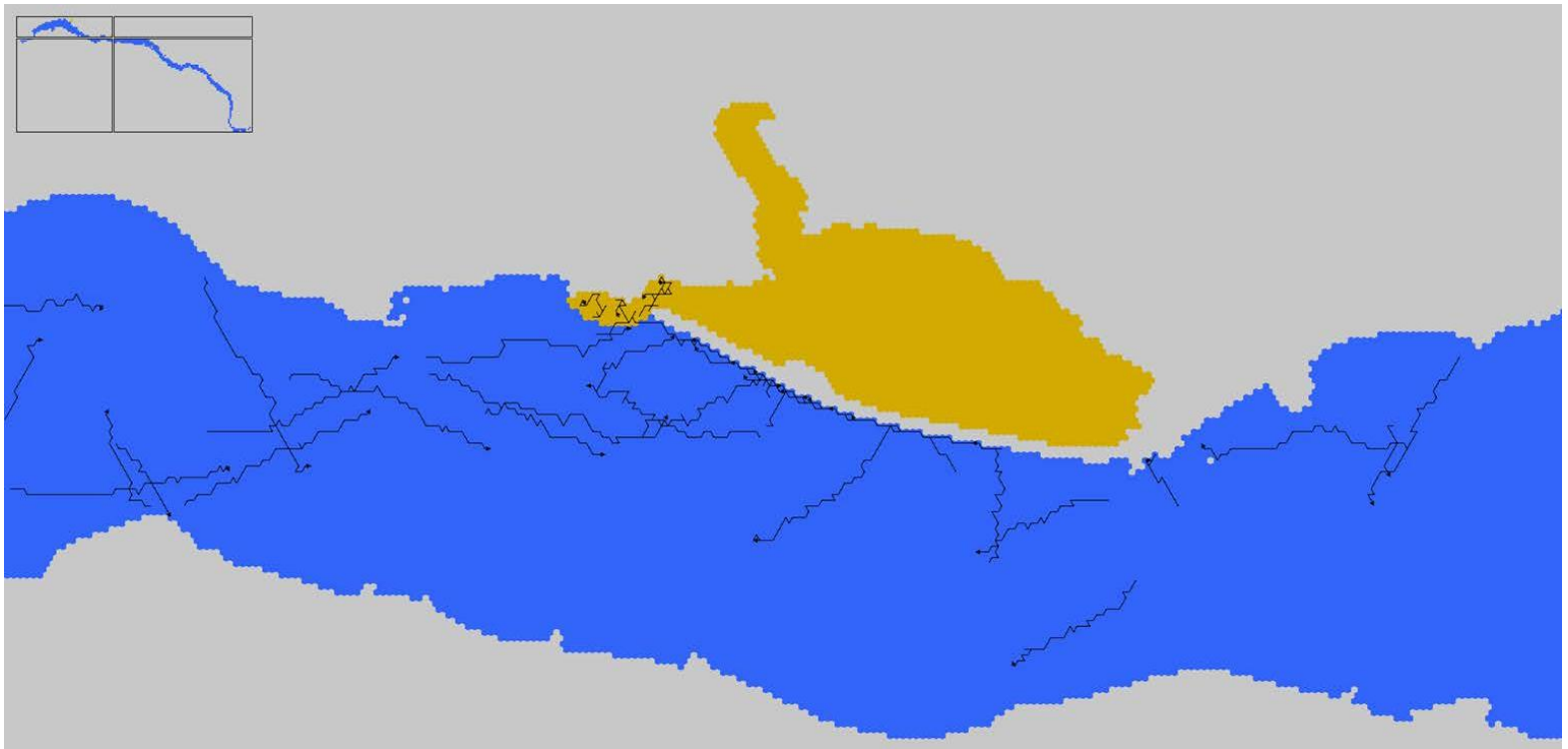
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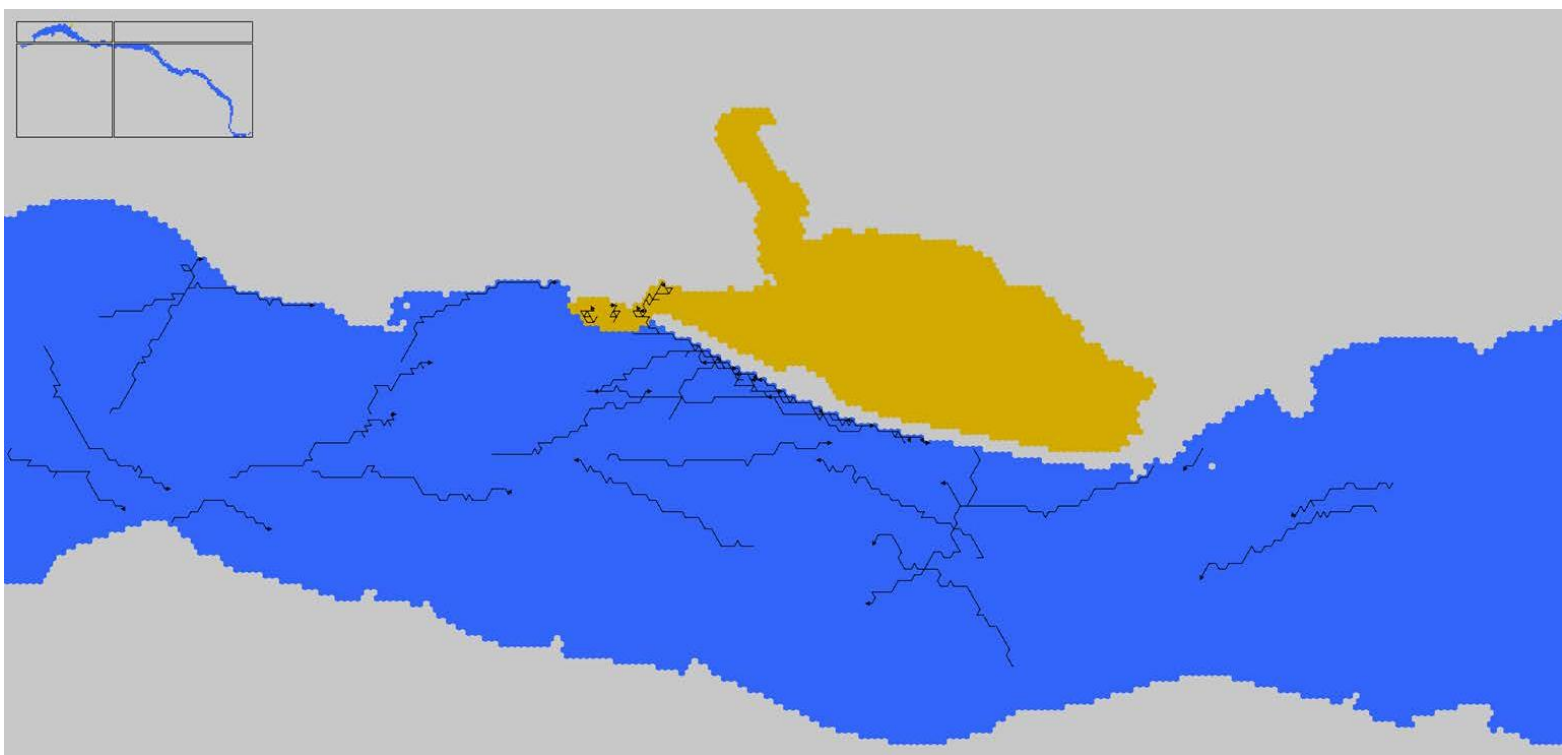
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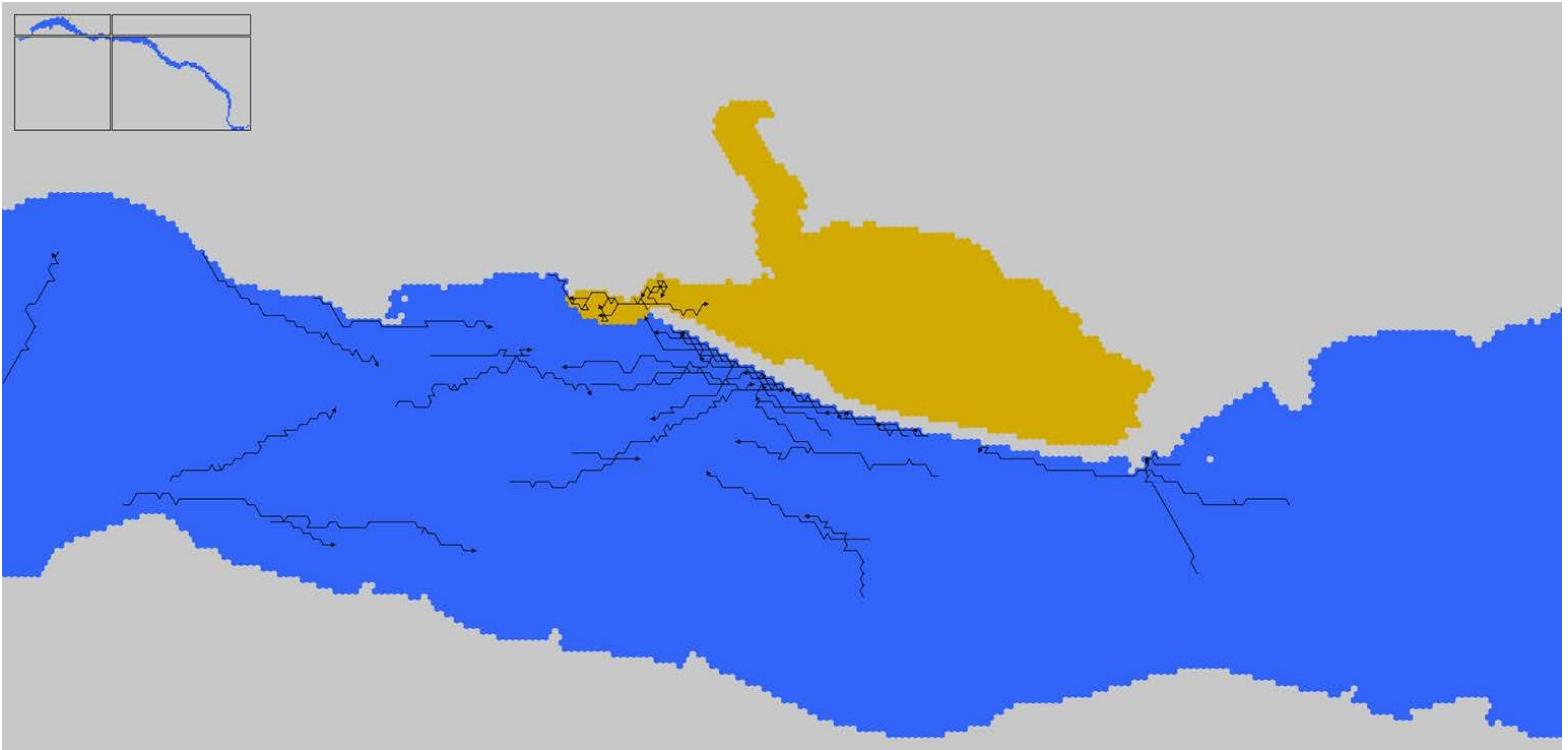
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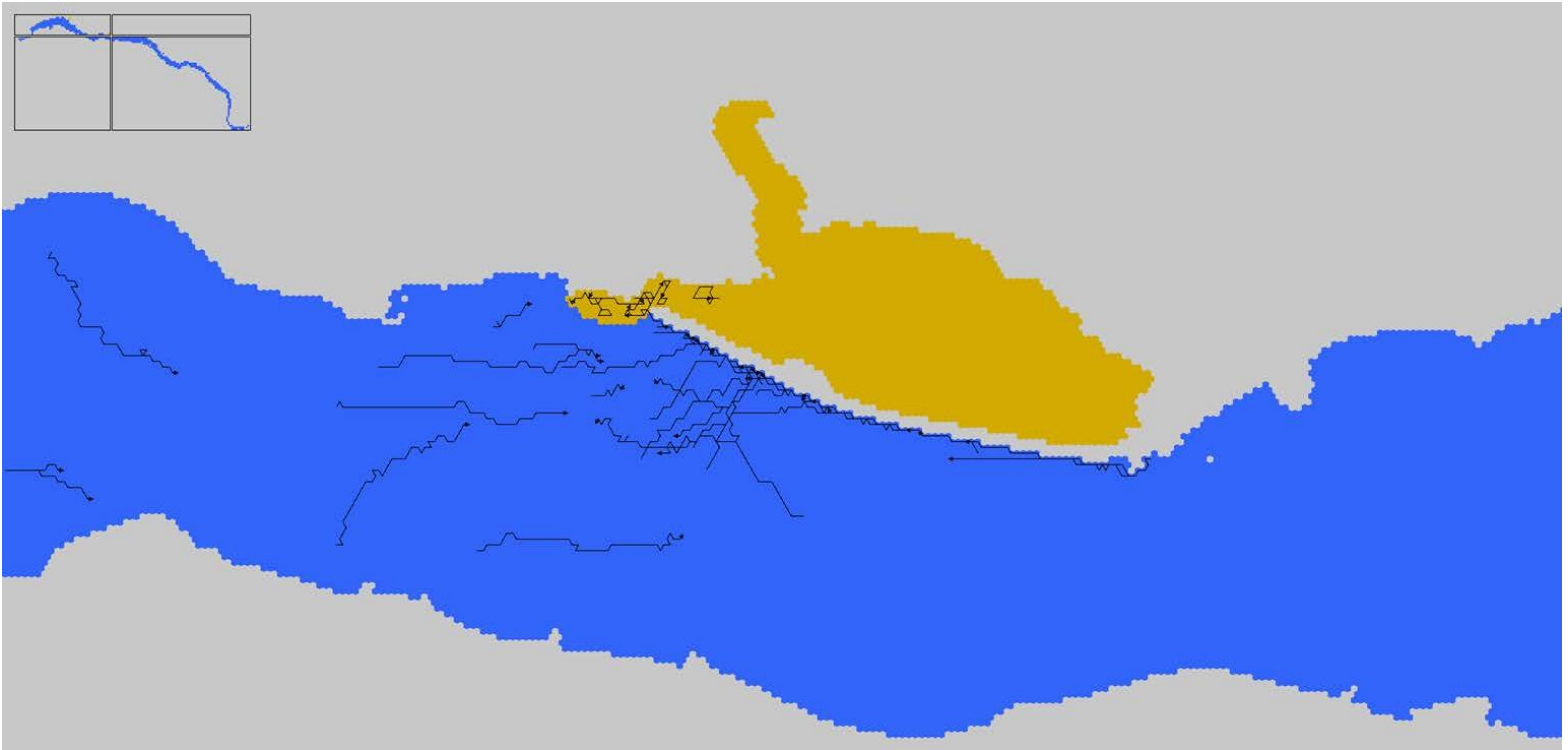
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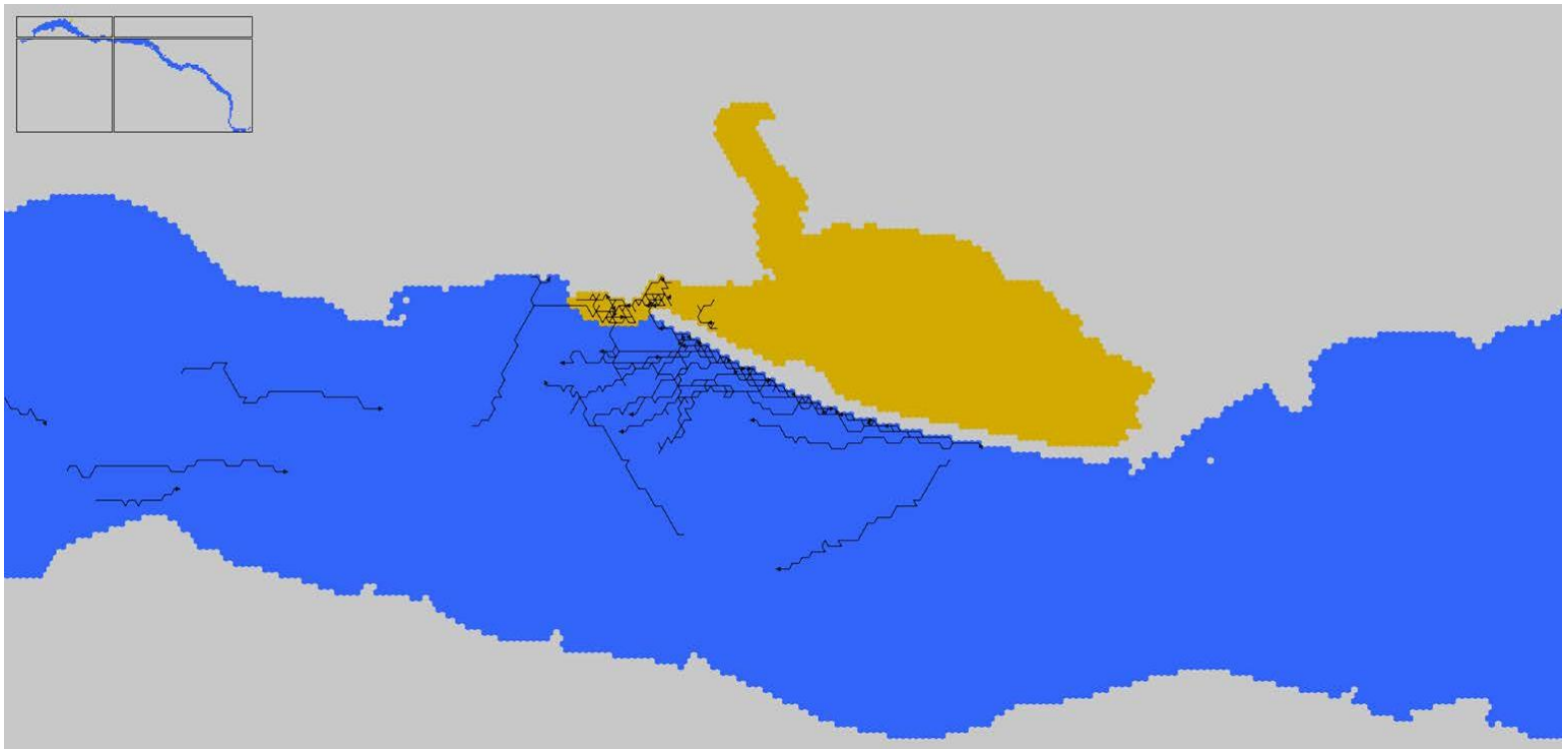
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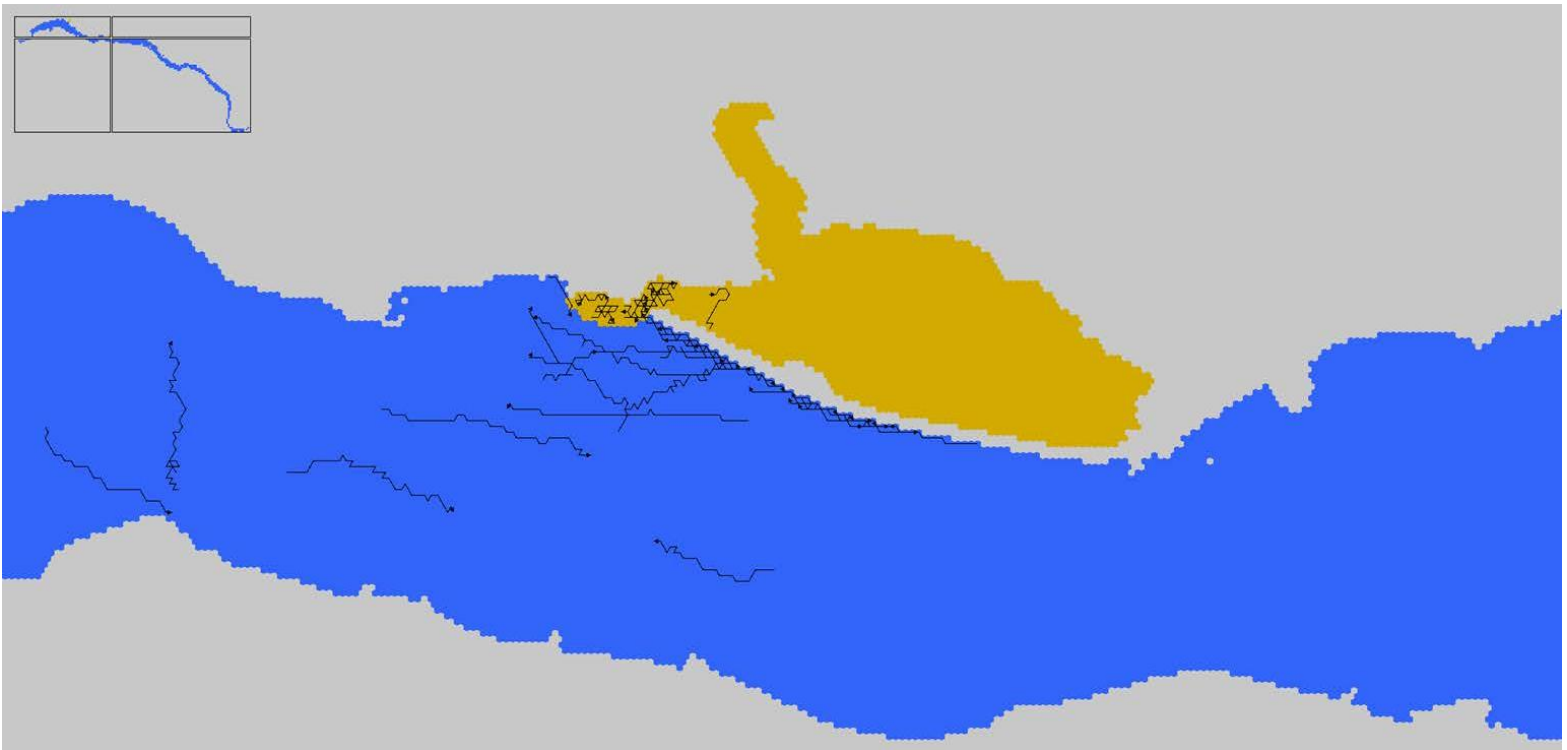
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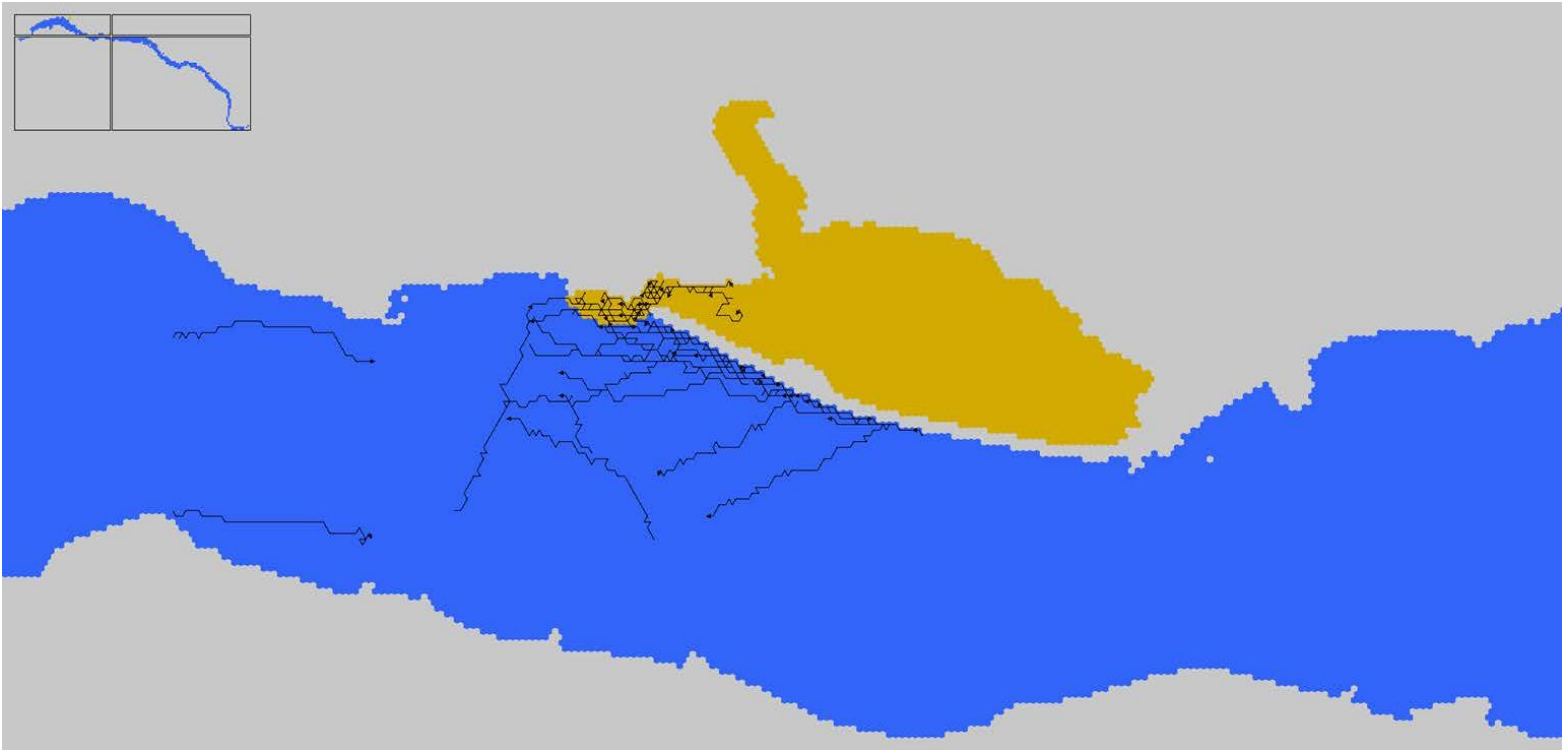
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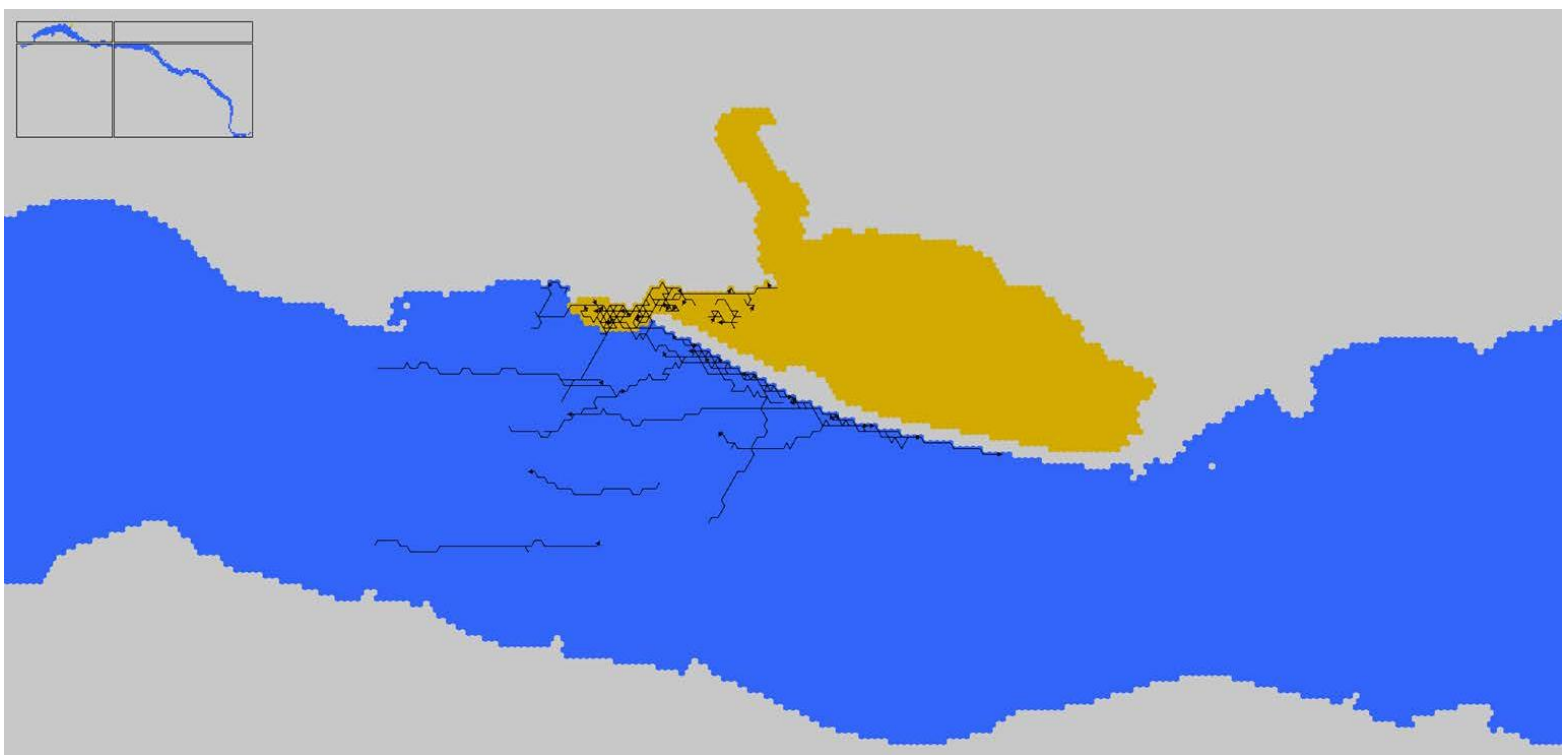
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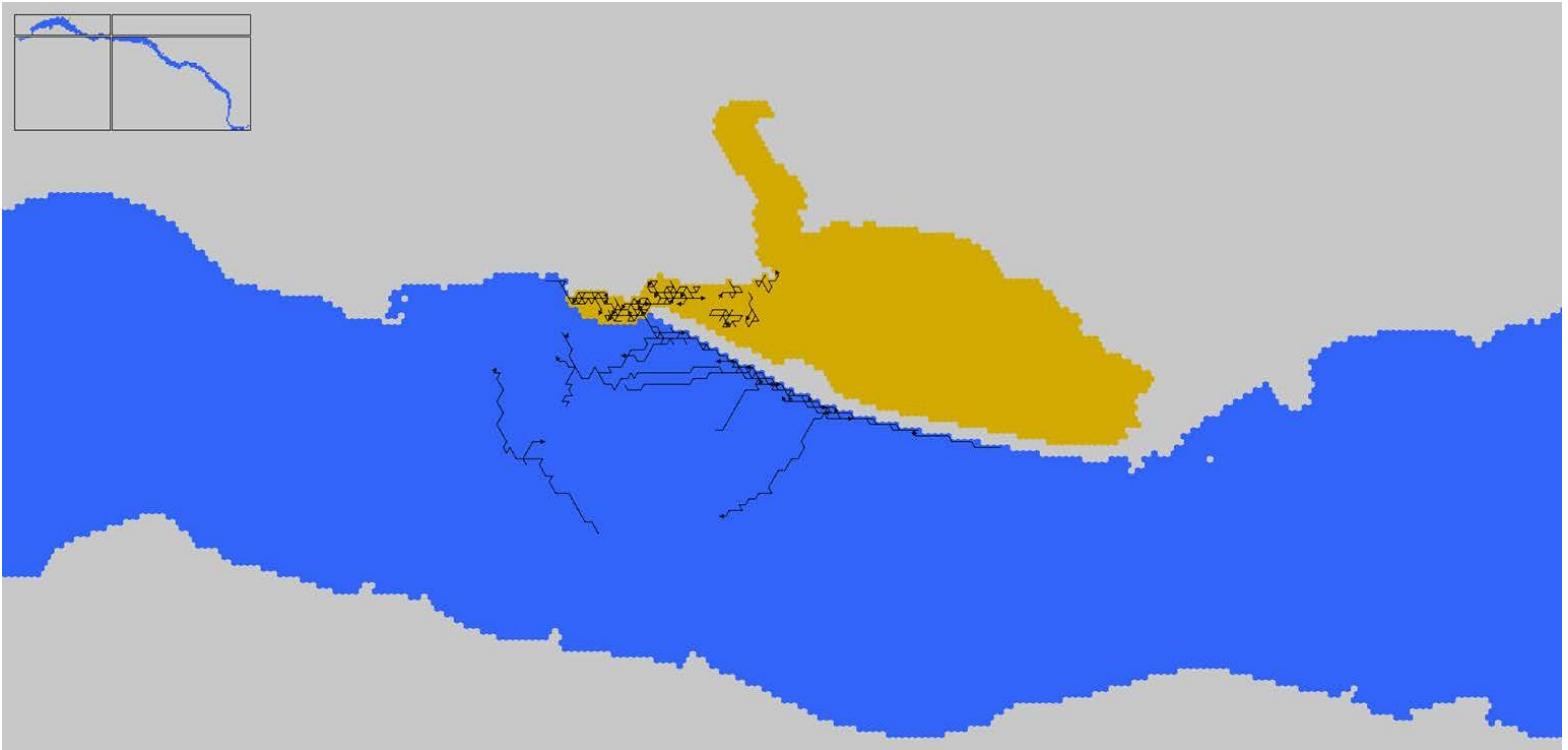
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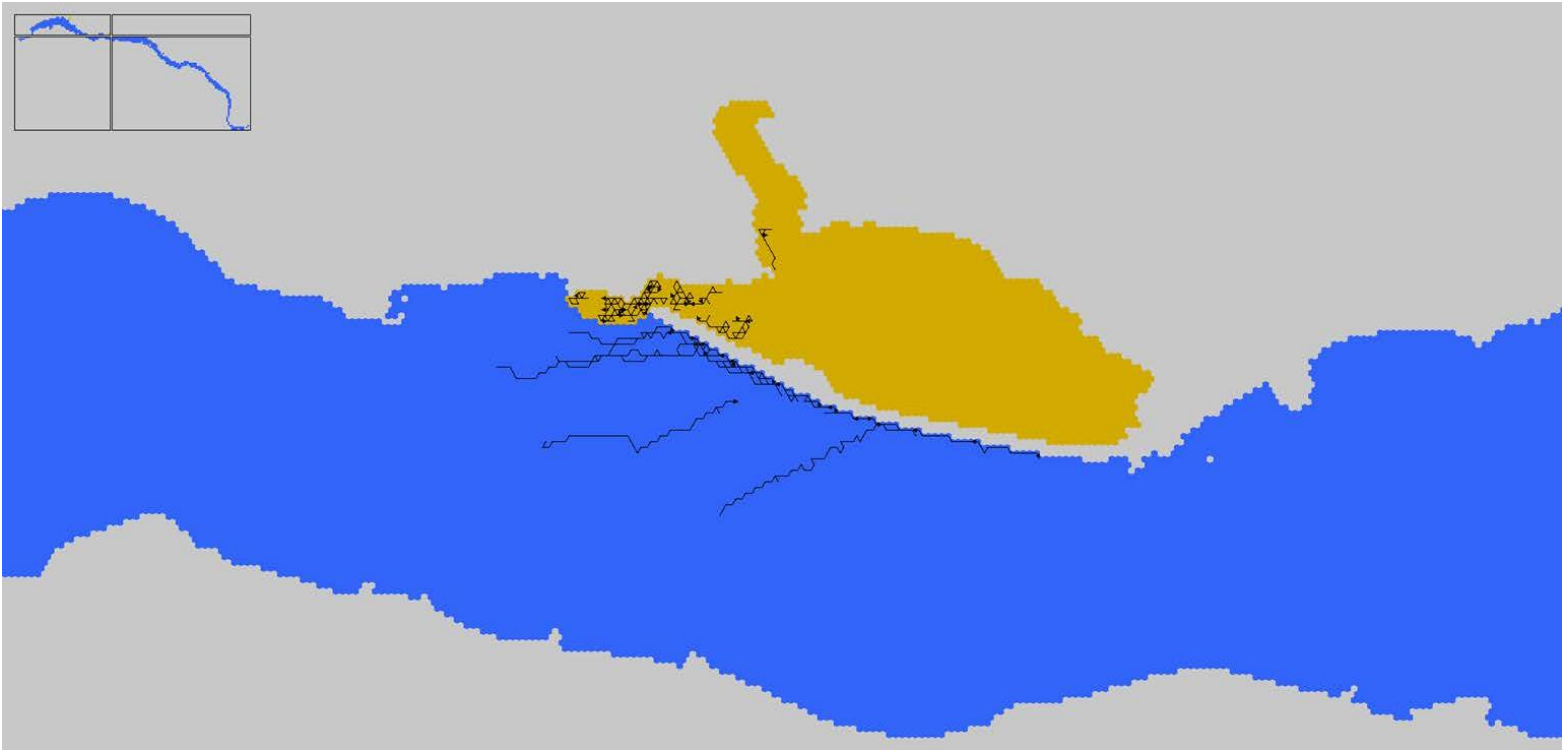
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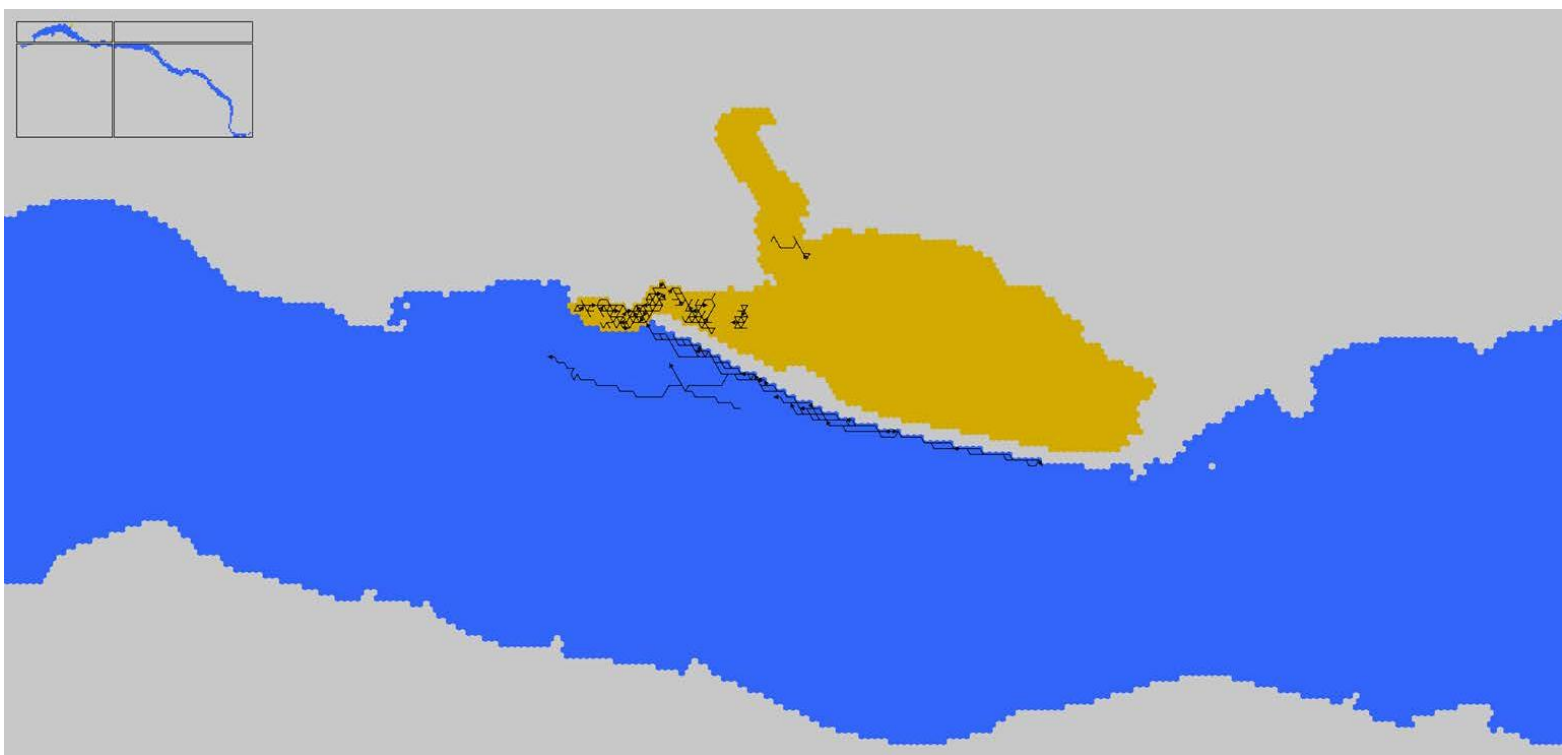
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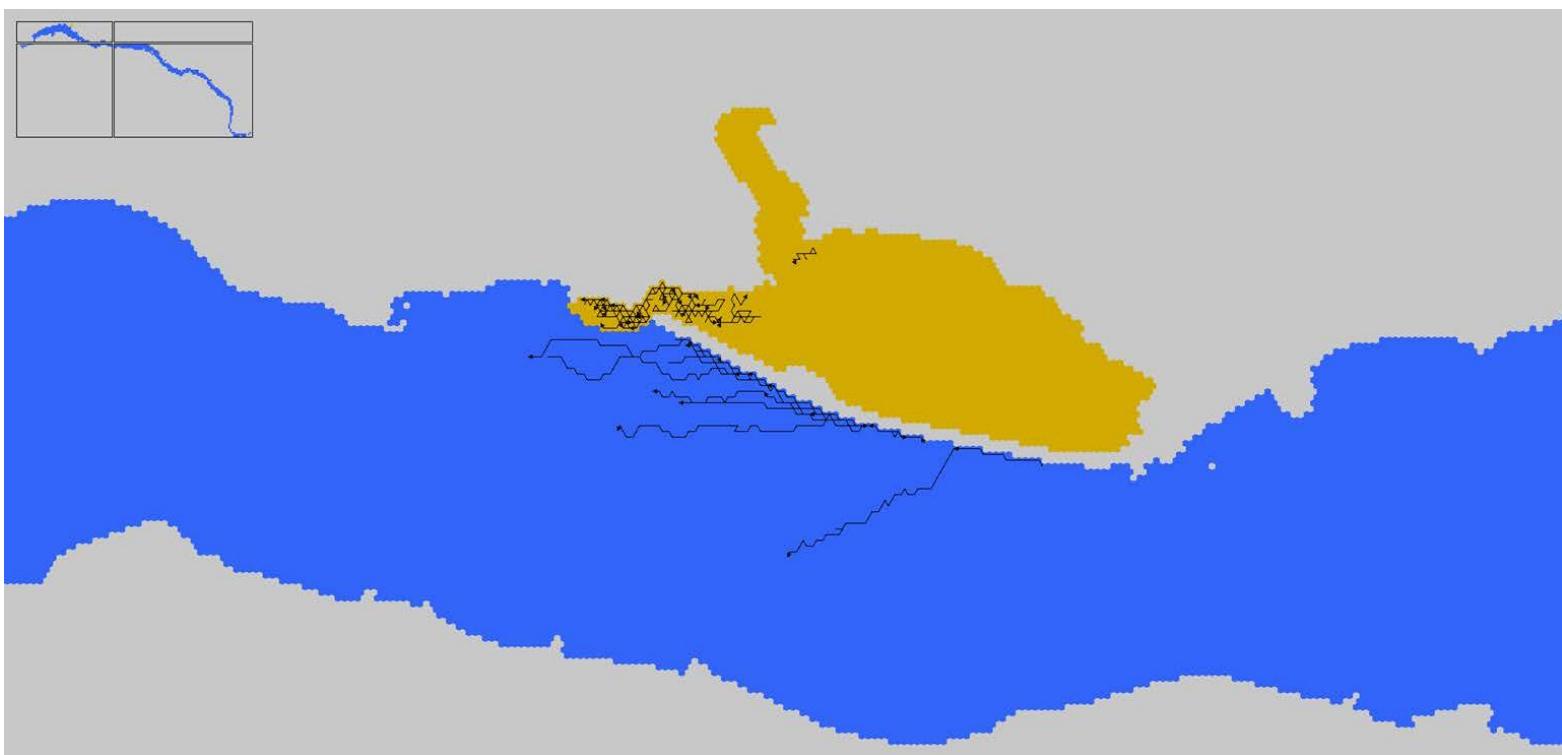
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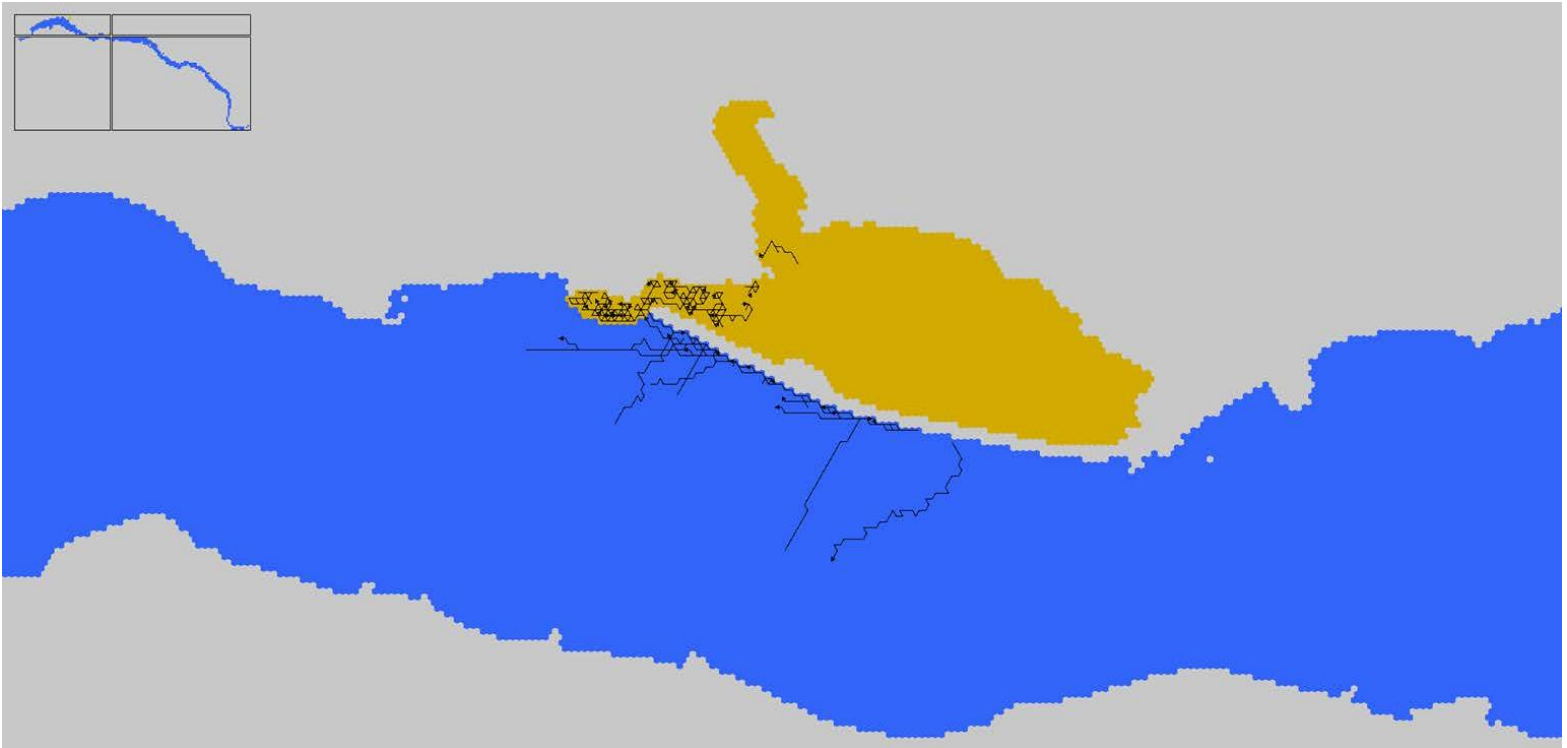
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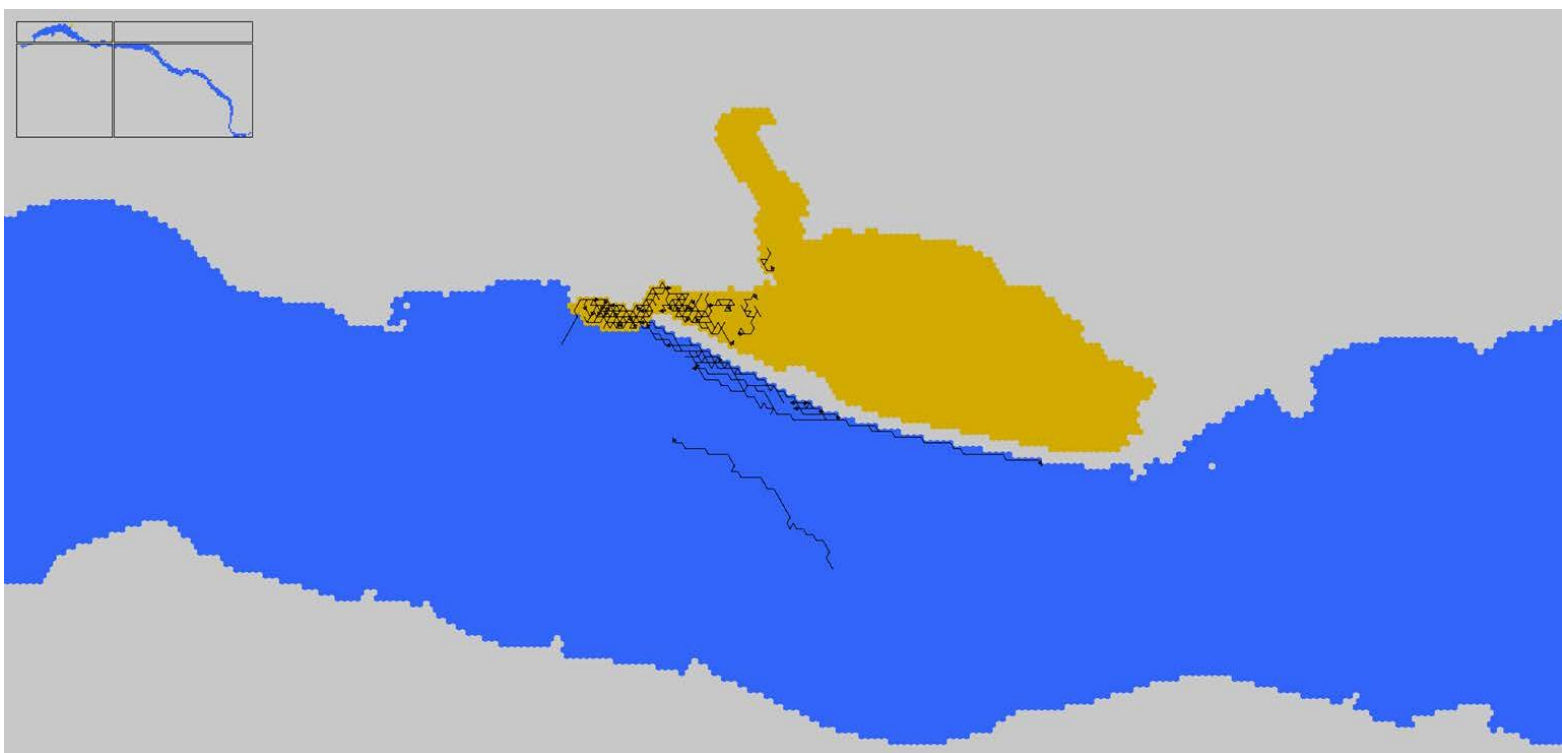
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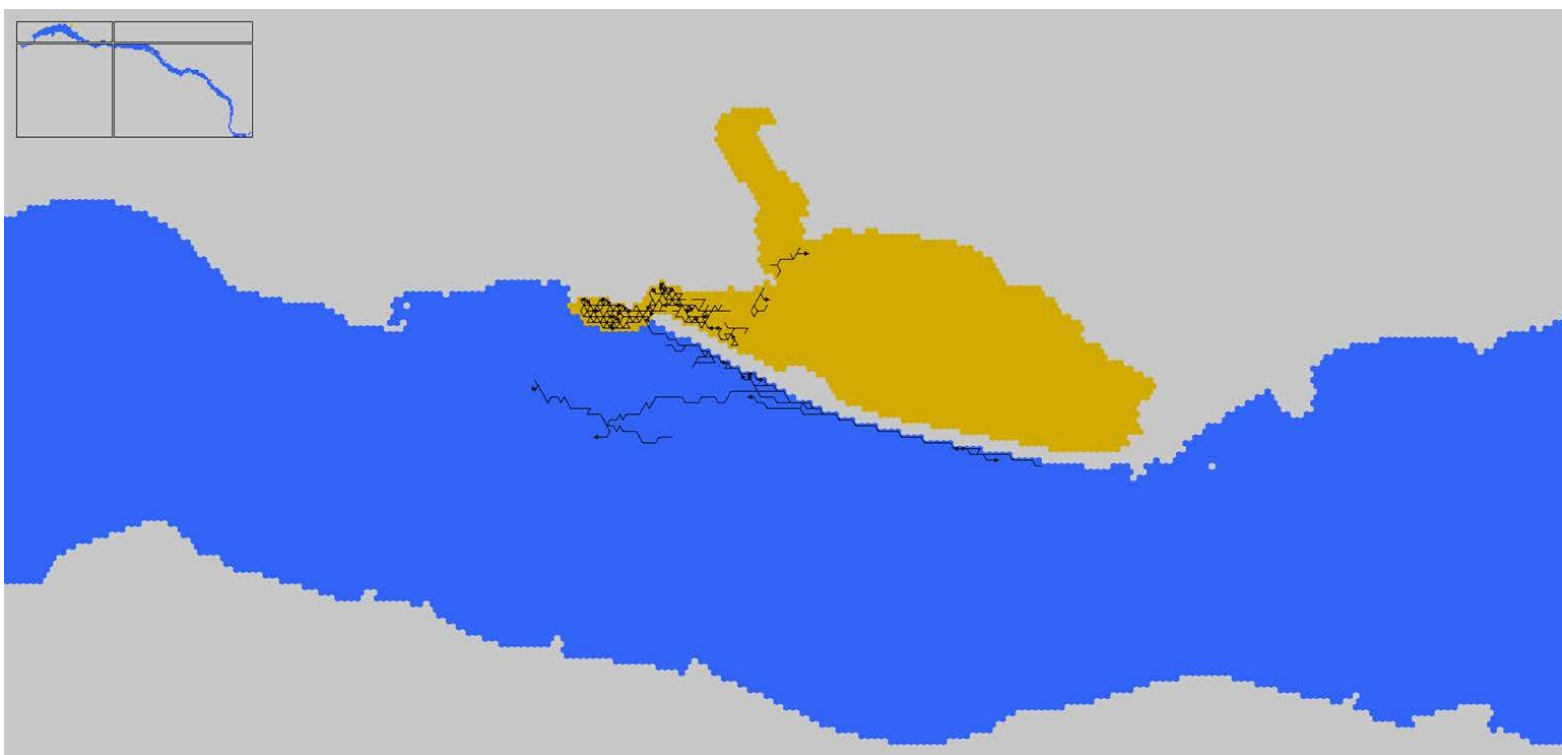
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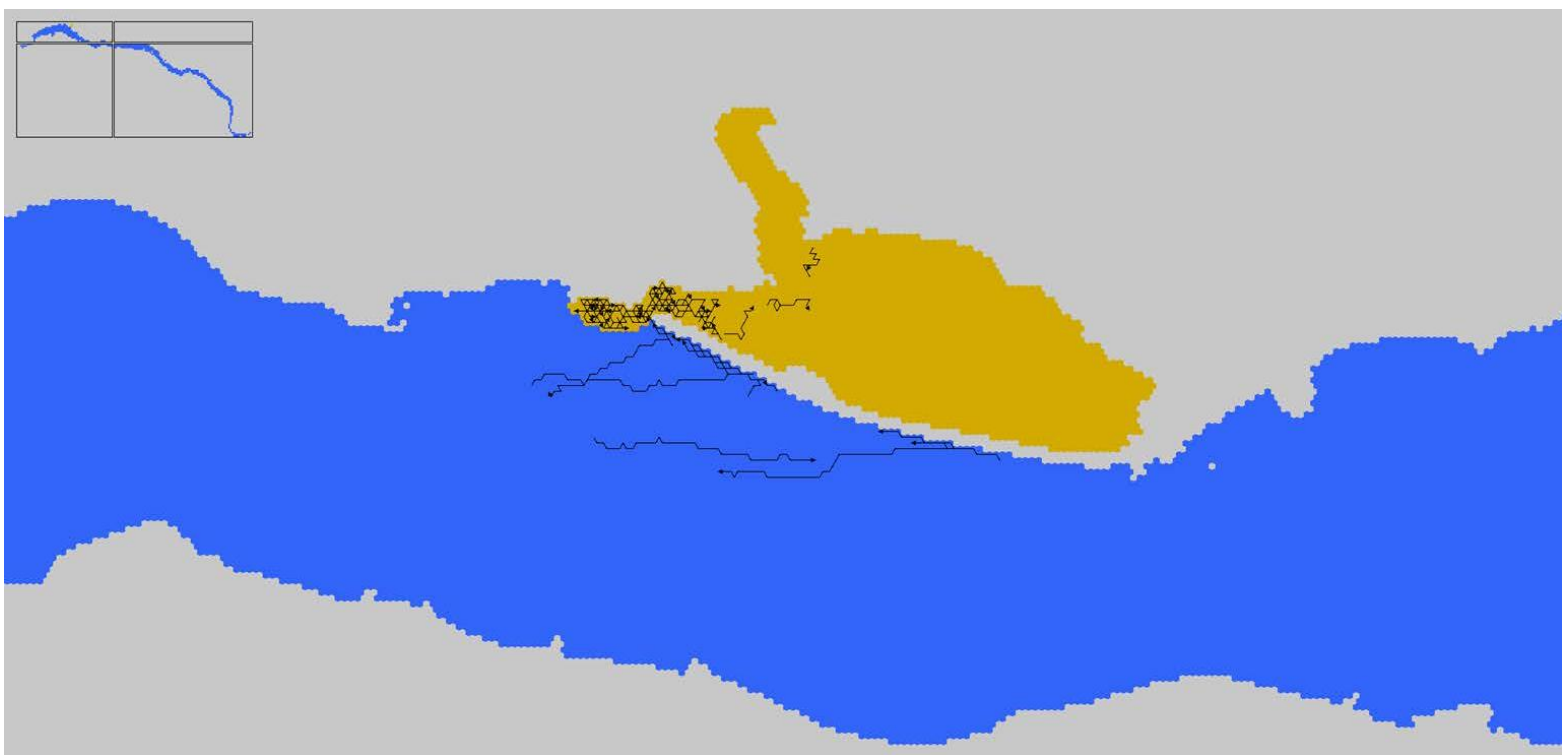
Movement



Movement



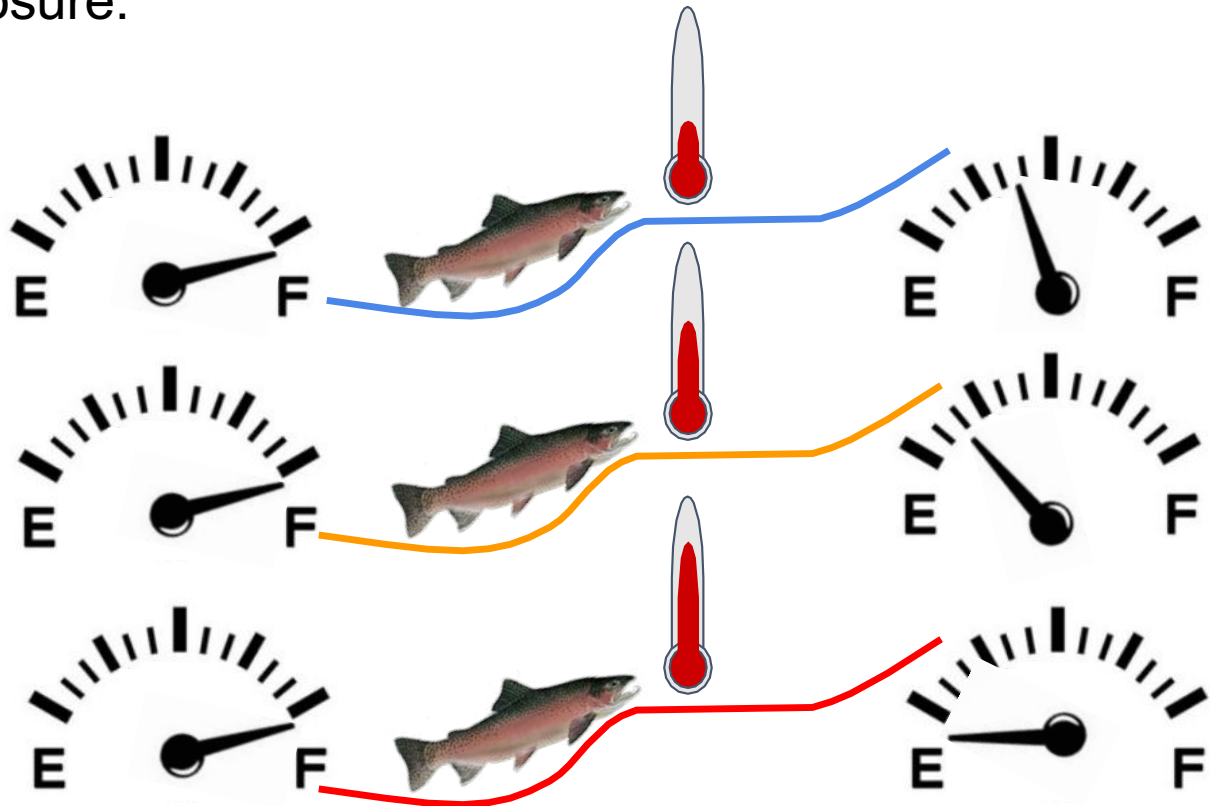
Movement



Bioenergetics and sufficiency

We are using bioenergetics equations to keep track of the available energy for a fish.

The equations take into account the fish weight and thermal exposure.



Summary

Relevant Applications: The primary goal of this effort is to evaluate the net effects of thermal refuge use for salmon and steelhead migration survival and reproductive success in order to prioritize management activities.

Novel Research: We are constructing a mechanistic spatial IBM that couples fish physiology and behavior in a dynamic environment including multiple stresses.

Tools and Methods: Our model emphasises extensibility and transferability in order to facilitate adoption by other researchers and application to different study systems.



Thank you!

University of Idaho
College of Natural Resources



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